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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Fort Almanac—May 5

Sun Rises	5.04 A M
Sun Sets	6 30 P M
Day's Length	13 h 45 m
High Water at Southport	10.00 P M
High Water at Wilmington	11.40 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m. 56°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 72°; minimum, 53°; mean, 62°.

Rainfall for the day, T.; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .66 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

With the exception of light local showers over the eastern portion, fair weather prevailed over the cotton belt during the past 24 hours. It was generally warmer yesterday morning.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 3.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 14.7 feet.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., May 4th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

Light rain is falling at Pittsburg, Pa., under a moderate low area central over New York. Elsewhere the weather is fair over all sections, under the influence of a high central over the western Ohio valley, and covering all sections thence west to the mountains and south to the Gulf. It is decidedly warmer over the central western valleys, and cooler over the South. Conditions indicate slightly cooler weather in the morning, followed by rising temperature during the day over this locality Wednesday; much warmer Thursday.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, generally fair in western and occasional showers in eastern portion; warmer, variable winds, becoming northerly.

OUTLINES.

Two white men have been arrested for killing a white man named Tolar near Red Springs, Robeson county, Monday night. —— Senators Foraker, of Ohio, and Gorman, of Maryland, had a lively tilt in the Senate; the Free Homestead bill passed; the Cuban resolution again went over; the Tariff bill was reported; Senator Jones, of Arkansas thinks there will be about six weeks debate on the bill; it is different from the Dingley bill; the time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897; it will be called up Tuesday, the 18th inst. —— Admiral Meade (retired) U. S. N., died yesterday after an operation for appendicitis in Washington, D. C. —— The nomination of Thos. R. Purnell for District Judge came up in executive session of the U. S. Senate yesterday, but consideration was deferred. —— Fire broke out in a charitable bazaar in Paris yesterday afternoon; over fifteen thousand people were present, including many notable personages; the flames spread with rapidity and before all could escape from the building two hundred persons were trampled and burned to death and many others were injured. —— Two persons were killed and others wounded by the wreck of a train on the Southern Railroad near Bluff City, Tenn. —— Report from Athens says intervention of the Powers has been tendered Greece, but the Government has reserved its reply. —— The British Government has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between Turkey and Greece. —— Thos. D. Neal, Jr., tobacco dealer, Richmond, Va., has failed and filed a deed of assignment for $198 000. —— The Greek Cabinet has resolved to continue the war; the Greek force at Velestino has been strongly reinforced, so that it now outnumbers the Turks. —— The pacing stallion Joe Patchen sold at auction at Chicago for $15,000. —— Ed Hoffman has been indicted for embezzlement at Hagerstown, Md.; he was assistant cashier and teller of the People's National Bank at that place. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call firmer at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 1½c and closed offered at 1½@1¾ per cent; cotton steady—middling 7⅝c; flour was weak and lower on all Spring wheat grades; wheat—spot weaker No. 2 red 76¾@78c; corn—spot weak; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine quiet at 30½c.

Secretary Gage has, as Secretary, made his first visit to Wall street, where it is likely he received a stock of suggestions.

If that writer who says he "lives on memory" has as poor a memory as some men we know he would have very thin diet.

There are said to be $50,000,000 of idle money in the New York banks. Why doesn't the "advance agent of prosperity" break into them?

Mr. Carlisle says he is in favor of keeping up the fight on the lines of the Indianapolis platform. That is to say, he proposes to march in the flank brigade.

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* does not hesitate to venture the opinion that, "when a Greek in America says he is going to Hellas fast as he can, he is patriotic but not degenerate."

It isn't so very surprising that an unsophisticated citizen is occasionally buncoed with the gold brick swindle, when the whole United States are being buncoed with the gold fraud right along.

B. C. Newell, the Vermont blacksmith who turned healer, is pretty well heeled himself now, as he has raked in more than $30,000 in two years. The pioneer healer Schrader has gone into a dime museum.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 38. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,171

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

This from the Macon *Telegraph* is decidedly cool if not monumentally cheeky: "Carlisle, Caffery, Turner, Wilson and Patterson, five of the speakers at the Reform Club dinner, represent the finest intellect and the best patriotism of the South." Judging from the election results there must have been very little of these two articles in the South, if these gentlemen were the representatives.

One of the unique attractions at the Nashville Centennial is an immense see-saw, with a beam 160 feet long balanced on a tower 75 feet high, with a car on each end that will hold twenty-five people. It lifts 'em 150 feet. It would be a daisy sight to see Mark Hanna and G. Cleveland balancing in that thing.

Somebody should present President McKinley with several bull dogs with the proper equipment of teeth. He has had "no visitors received" signs hung up in the White House, but the office seekers pay no more attention to them than the boys do to "keep off the grass" signs.

A new money king has put in an appearance in England. They say he has made $50,000,000 in less than a year, and his name is Hooley. He is a lace maker, but he didn't make his money making lace but in deftly manipulating pneumatic tire stock, and sundry other things.

The latest horror is reported from Larimore, North Dakota, where a young man, a fiend of lust, cut the throats of four children to force their mother to yield to him, then stole a horse and made his escape. By and by perhaps Bob Ingersoll will revise his opinion about that hot hereafter.

That Chicago banker Spaulding made over $75,000 to his type writer whom he was to marry as soon as he could get a divorce from his wife. But he got in jail before he got the divorce and the type writer girl is $75,000 ahead and open to proposals.

Notwithstanding the large exports of gold, the Treasury officials are quoted as saying they do not feel alarmed. They never get alarmed until the pile reaches the danger point and then they begin to hobnob with the fellows that are doing the raiding.

Alderman Hugh, of Kansas City, hasn't forgotten that he was once a boy himself. He wants the circus licenses for the town reduced from $500 to $300.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACOBS & MARSHALL—Notice.
J. W. HARPER—Carolina Beach.
R. R. STONE & CO.—Send orders.
NOTICE—Delightful entertainment.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—Millinery goods.
FOR SALE—Valuable phosphate lands.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Potentially Printed.

— Mr. I. Ludford, of Plymouth, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. M. Leach, a prominent business man of Maxton, was here yesterday.

— Mr. E. J. Hollingsworth, of Wake Forest College, was registered here yesterday.

— Miss Nellie Plummer left yesterday to visit friends and relatives at Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J.

— Misses Annie Southerland and Loula Cooper, of Kenansville, are in the city visiting friends and relatives.

— Mr. W. J. Appleton, superintendent of construction of the new fort at the mouth of the river, was in the city yesterday.

— Rev. C. V. Brooks, of Lemon Springs, one of the managers of the excursion to be run over the C. F. & Y. V. Saturday, is in the city, making the advance arrangements.

— The following attorneys are in the city to attend the session of the United States District Court: F. S. Spruill, Esq., Louisburg, Assistant District Attorney; John D. Shaw, Esq., and W. H. Cox, Esq., of Laurinburg; B. F. McLean, Esq., Maxton, and Jno. D. Kerr, Esq., Clinton.

— Mr. Wm. R. Kenan, Jr., is at home again on a visit to his family and friends after a sojourn in Australia in the interest of the Acetylne Gas Company. In his trip out to Australia and return he made the circuit of the globe. Mr. Kenan is one of the engineers of the Acetylne Company; he is here on furlough and in a short time will report for duty.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Governor Russell left yesterday morning on his return trip to Raleigh.

— Sidney Meares has been appointed postmaster at Clarkton, Bladen county.

— The quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A.

— Both the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Naval Reserves were out drilling last night, getting in trim for Memorial Day.

— Eyota Tribe No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men, will adopt a pale face to-night. Many visiting braves are expected to be present.

— Mr. W. A. Farriss is not a member of the governing committee of the Oriental Pleasure Club, as stated in the notice of the re-organizing of that club.

— To-morrow and next day the steamer *Wimington* will make two trips to Carolina Beach—at 9 30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Fare for the round trip 35 cents.

— The Young Crusaders were again victorious over a rival team yesterday afternoon by a score of 33 to 12, Gordon and Stevenson were the battery for the victors, and Moore and Rowell for the vanquished.

— Obediah Jenkins was again arraigned in the Police Court yesterday. As of yore, the charge was drunkenness, but upon the solicitation of his counsel, Herbert McClammy, Esq., he was let off upon payment of costs.

— Don't forget the sociable at Hibernian Hall to-night. It will be given under the auspices of the C. & M. Society, and will be an enjoyable affair. Music, dancing and refreshments will be some of the attractions.

— A reserve corps of policemen are now kept constantly on hand at the City Hall, and it is said that they are in attendance to "hold the fort" and eject all invaders, especially any board of aldermen that is not the (W)right board.

— The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, June 5, 1897, for the grades of clerk and carrier. Full information can be had of Mr. W. C. Craft, secretary Board of Examiners.

— A correspondent informs the STAR that the sweet singers of Maxton are practicing for the cantata "Jephthah and His Daughter," to be rendered May 13th and 14th for the benefit of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches. The STAR returns thanks for an invitation.

— The Wilmington ball team, Capt. Tonie Sellers, has been re-organized for the coming ball season. The players are Smith, Zellers, Schulken, Galloway, Davis, Farrow, Sellers, Geraust, Litgen, Farrow H., Dozier and Mintz. Mr. Ed. Smith will attend to the manager's duty.

— A new firm will begin business to-day under the firm name of Jacobs & Marshall, commission merchants. They are both Wilmingtonians, and no doubt will meet with success. Their place of business, temporarily, will be at No. 125 Princess street, where they will solicit consignments of country produce and naval stores.

— The Wilmington Division, North Carolina Naval Battalion, have been invited to attend the sermon on "The Christian Character of Robt. E. Lee," by Dr. J. Wm. Jones, at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, by the United Confederate Veterans, and will attend, as will also the Wilmington Light Infantry.

At Abbie Chadbourn Hall To-night.

A most delightful entertainment will be given at Abbie Chadbourn Hall at half-past eight o'clock to-night, under the auspices of the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Mrs. Robert R. Cotten, of Falkland, will read an original poem on the settlement of Roanoke Island. Other enjoyable features will be singing by that accomplished vocalist, Miss Marion R. Radcliffe, and a whistling solo by Miss Osborne. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. Tickets are on sale at Gerken's.

U. S. District Court.

The United States District Court convened yesterday morning, but adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. Jurors and witnesses were excused from attendance until next Tuesday, when it is likely a judge will be present. The court officers in attendance yesterday were District Attorney C. B. Aycock, Marshal J. C. Carroll, Deputy Marshal T. O. Bunting and Clerk W. H. Shaw.

Bellevue Cemetery.

The annual meeting of Bellevue Cemetery Company was held yesterday, and officers were elected as follows for the ensuing year:

President—Jno. A. Everett.

Directors—E. W. Manning, P. H. Smith, D. McEachern, Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., B. F. King, S. H. Carmon, J. H. Borneman.

Weather Forecast for May.

Fair weather generally over the North Atlantic with occasional gales near the American coast and along the transatlantic steamship routes north of the 40th parallel. Considerable increase in fog on the Grand Banks and westward to the American coast. Icebergs east and southeast of Newfoundland as far south as 43° N. The northeast trades will begin to extend farther north.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting—$250 Appropriated to Advertise the City of Wilmington at the Tennessee Centennial—Board of Aldermen Requested to Put the Streets in Good Order.

The Chamber of Commerce met in special session yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order shortly before 1 o'clock, President Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., presiding, and Col. John L. Cantwell secretary.

President Chadbourn stated that the meeting was called to consider what was going to be done in the way of advertising Wilmington and vicinity at the Nashville Exposition; that the Chamber had appropriated one hundred dollars to advertise in the S. A. L. car at the Exposition, and that a committee had been appointed to otherwise advertise Wilmington at the exposition. The S. A. L., he said, had agreed to transport free ten delegates to the exposition to look after the advertising, but the question that now arose was how to raise the money, about $240, with which to advertise.

Mr. H. A. Burr enquired what would be the mode of advertising. Mr. T. D. Meares said it was proposed to issue from 2,000 to 3,000 invitations to different newspapers to attend an entertainment given by Wilmington on the S. A. L. car, and that each invitation would be accompanied by a small slip setting forth the advantages of Wilmington and vicinity. It was first proposed, he said, giving an oyster roast, but this plan had been abandoned and the entertainment would consist of a feast, embracing devilled crabs, shrimps, etc.

President Chadbourn read a letter from Mr. E. C. Lewis, General Director of the Exposition, to the effect that Wilmington's day would be on the 20th of this month, instead of the 18th.

After further discussion upon the subject by Messrs. J. B. Mercer, W. M. Cumming, Marcus Jacobi, R. N. Sweet, H. A. Burr, B. F. King and D. T. Cronly, the Chamber, upon motion of Mr. C. E. Borden, appropriated $250 to advertise Wilmington and vicinity at the Nashville Exposition.

Mr. D. T. Cronly said that he thought the city officials should be requested, through the Street, Park and Public Roads Committee of the Chamber, to thoroughly clean the streets of the city before the Baptist Convention met, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. C. E. Borden offered an amendment to Mr. Cronly's motion, to the effect that the city officials be also requested to keep the sidewalks of the city clear from obstructions.

The motion as amended was carried.

The firm of C. C. Covington & Co. was presented for membership.

On motion of Mr. Borden the rules were suspended, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Chamber for Messrs. C. C. Covington & Co., which he did.

At 5.15 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber scheduled for to-morrow has been postponed.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Award Contracts for Furnishing Supplies for Hospital and County Home—Other Matters Disposed Of.

The Board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session at 8 o'clock last night, with all the members present. The first business taken up was the awarding of the contract for furnishing drug supplies for the City and County Hospital and County Home.

Chairman Foster stated that Dr. McMillan had gone over the different bids and found that of Mr. J. H. Hardin to be the lowest. The contract was then, on motion, awarded to Mr. Hardin.

The bids of grocers to furnish grocers' supplies to the City and County Hospital and County Home were examined and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, the Jno. L. Boatwright Company.

The contract for furnishing fresh meats was awarded to Mr. W. M. Hayes.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that that portion of the minutes of the Board passed at its meeting of April 8th, 1897, electing Dr. W. D. McMillan county physician, city physician and county superintendent of health, and fixing his compensation therefor, be and the same is hereby amended as follows: That Dr. W. D. McMillan receive in full for his services $104.16⅔ per month until the 1st day of September, 1897, to be paid in the ratio of three-fifths by the county and two-fifths by the city of Wilmington and thereafter that he be paid in accordance with the compensation fixed in the resolution as first passed.

This resolution was passed with the understanding that Dr. J. C. Shepard should continue to perform the duties of County Superintendent of Health until the expiration of his term of office and that Dr. McMillan should perform himself the clerical duties, which after September 1st will be performed by a clerk selected for that purpose.

A motion was passed establishing a public road in Cape Fear township at Castle Hayne depot, running northwardly on the eastern side of the W. & W. track until it strikes the lands of Messrs. Fore & Foster, and thence through their lands easterly to a point named.

Chairman Foster stated that the budget of appropriations would have to be presented at the next regular meeting. He called a meeting of the Auditing Committee for Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

The Board then adjourned.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Bonds of City Clerk and Treasurer Rice and Other Officials Accepted—Appropriations by the Board of Aldermen Concurred In.

At 8.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Audit and Finance met in regular session. Present, Chairman W. H. Chadbourn and Messrs. H. C. McQueen, C. W. Yates and H. A. DeCover. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared before the Board and tendered the bond of Fred B. Rice, as city clerk and treasurer and tax collector, in the sum of $30,000, with the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Baltimore, Md., as surety. On motion of Mr. McQueen the bond was accepted.

Other bonds were received and accepted as follows: Jno. R. Melton, as chief of police, $100, with E. P. Bailey and Oscar Pearsall sureties, each justifying in the sum of $1,000; J. H. Harper, clerk of Fourth street market, $200, with J. L. Croom, J. F. Garrell and J. F. Sellers sureties; Fore & Foster, furnishing lumber, $500, with F. W. Foster, president of the company, and Jas. A. Fore, H. A. DeCover and F. W. Foster sureties; S. P. Cowan, feeding and shoeing mules, $100, with Junius Davis surety; Jas. Loughlin, clerk of Front street market, $200, with Thos. Lossen and A. Shrier sureties, each justifying in the sum of $200.

A communication was received from the Board of Aldermen in regard to the awarding of contracts, etc.

The tax listing awarded to Mr. T. O. Bunting was concurred in, provided that it included the computing of the tax and writing up of the book.

The contract awarded by the Board of Aldermen to Col. Roger Moore for furnishing the city with cement, bricks, lime, etc., was returned to the Board of Aldermen for further information, and that bid for brick be more definite.

The contract for lighting the city lamps, awarded to J. P. Bowen and Hayes Leonard, was concurred in.

Two coupons for $3.50 each, which had been paid, were burned by the Board.

The bill of T. E. Wallace and E. G. Parmele, amounting to $1,344.40, being balance for contract work on Castle street from Seventh to Front streets, was referred to a committee of two, Messrs. H. C. McQueen and C. W. Yates; warrant to be issued upon their approval of bill.

The budget of appropriations for the fiscal year was concurred in.

Bills for current expenses were audited and approved to the amount of $3,673.06; coupons, $5 00.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Read This.

The delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention will begin arriving this evening and fifty of them are at present without homes. Yesterday morning the committee had the promise of more than homes enough, but during the day numbers of people backed out, with the deplorable result named above.

These fifty delegates must be provided for, and that at once. The city seems already to be taxed to its utmost capacity, but there are probably some who have not done quite all that they can. Perhaps you can furnish table fare but not a room. Find a room at a neighbor's and report to the committee. The assignment committee have worked long and faithfully and their efforts ought to be encouraged. So come to their relief this morning.

If the delegates who have been assigned you have informed you that they cannot come, don't fail to let the committee know at once, so they can assign to you others. And if the delegates assigned to you do not report at your homes by Friday afternoon, inform the committee of the fact immediately.

Opera House To-night.

Beginning to-night, and continuing every afternoon and evening during the Southern Baptist Convention, "The Edison Projectoscope Company" will be the attraction at the Opera House, presenting one of the greatest wonders of the nineteenth century, "The Projectoscope," which is Edison's most perfect animated picture machine, throwing on a canvas before one's very eyes animated objects as true as life. Among the subjects that will be reproduced to-night are "McKinley Taking the Oath," which is a remarkable view of an enormous crowd on a rare occasion; "The Chicago & Buffalo Express," showing the arrival of this celebrated train at Geneva, N. Y.; "Battery A, Light Artillery, U. S. Army," a scene on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., March 4th last, and a grand view of the celebrated "Sound Money Parade" which took place in New York city last October.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—6 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 11 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—28 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—4 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 168 bbls rosin.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—5 casks spirits turpentine, 106 bbls rosin, 26 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 10 bales; spirits turpentine, 33 casks; rosin, 280 bbls; tar, 89 bbls; crude turpentine, 16 bbls.

Newbern's Mayoralty Trouble.

A special dispatch to the STAR yesterday said that the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen met, refused to recognize appointees of the Legislative board and elected city officials. The Republican members refused to attend.

REPUBLICANS VERY SORE

OVER THEIR DEFEAT IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Negroes Showed Amazing Independence in Raleigh—Penitentiary Board of Directors Said to be Hostile to Gov. Russell—Sup eme Court Reports—Justice Walter Clark.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 4.

The Republicans of Raleigh can never be induced to put up another independent ticket. They are very sore this morning over their defeat. Hoover, the Republican alderman, says that he would never have entered into the "citizens" movement had he known how weak the independents were.

The negroes showed an amazing independence. Sheriff Jones says that negroes hung around the polls waiting to sell their votes to the highest bidder.

The Victor Fire Company, which had the misfortune to have its headquarters, reel wagon and horses destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, will be re-equipped. A new hose wagon has been ordered and a lot purchased upon which to erect a brick building.

Justice Walter Clark contributes an article to the May number of the *Typographical Journal* upon the "defects of the postal system." He treats of the growth of the department and efficiency of its employes and enormous overcharges for railway mail service and presents some surprising figures.

Private Secretary Alexander is sending the late Supreme Court reports to the Governors of all the States and numerous officials at Washington, D. C.

The new administration will re-issue $30,000 of expiring bonds for street improvements.

The hospital derived $93 net from the performance given by the Portsmouth Dramatic Club.

It is said that the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary are hostile to Governor Russell, since Supt. Smith turned down Chairman Dockery's brother. There may be some interesting developments at the next meeting.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Committees Working Steadily to Complete All Necessary Arrangements.

There is an air of suppressed excitement about every body you meet. The thoughts of the entire population are centered on the great event of the year and of many years—the session of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Rev. W. B. Oliver and his corps of assistants find that their work is growing as the day of meeting draws nearer. Yesterday they were busy in trying to make the final arrangements about the assignment of homes, and the thousand and one other questions that came up for settlement. See in another place a call for more homes.

The Committee of Arrangements are working like tigers to get the church furnished with all the equipments necessary to the meeting of a Southern Baptist Convention. Tables have been put in place for the representatives of the press, necessary changes in the arrangement of pulpit for the convenience of president and secretaries of the Convention, have been made and large posters have been placed in the vestibule, furnishing information to delegates and visitors.

The representatives of the American Baptist Publication Society are already on the ground and the Sunday School room presents a most handsome display of books, periodicals and other publications of the Society.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says: "The delegation which will leave Baltimore at 6 30 p. m. to-day by the Old Bay Line steamer to attend the Southern Baptist Convention at Wilmington, N. C., will be the largest delegation that Maryland has ever sent to any Baptist Convention except those which have been held in Washington."

FAYETTEVILLE NEWS.

Kinetescope Exhibition—Preparation for State Firemen's Association Meeting—Col. Cook's Election as Mayor.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 4.

A Fayetteville audience had the pleasure last night of witnessing the wonderful exhibition given by Gen. Thos. L. Rosser from the latest invention of the world-renowned Edison—"the Kinetescope"—at the armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. The exhibition was given under the auspices of the Chicora Fire Department of Fayetteville, of which Capt. Jas. D. McNeill is the efficient chief. Capt. McNeill is now, and has been for three consecutive years, the president of the State Firemen's Association. A natural-born, enthusiastic fireman, and one of the most public spirited and enterprising citizens of Fayetteville, the Fire Department of Fayetteville, under his management, has become one of the leading volunteer fire departments of the State.

The State Fireman's Association will meet here during the latter part of July or early in August—the date has not yet been fixed—and Fayetteville proposes to out-rival her sister towns who have heretofore entertained this body of six or eight hundred firemen, in her exhibition of hospitality. To this end a series of entertainments are to be given.

The election of Col. Cook as Mayor of Fayetteville gives universal satisfaction. He has a good board of aldermen, and his board of audit and finance is as good as could have been selected.

MURDER IN ROBESON.

Two White Men Arrested for Killing a Man Named Tolar Near Red Springs.

[*Special Star Telegrams.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 4.—Last night near Red Springs, in Robeson county, three white tenants by the names of Tolar, White and Norton, all living on the plantation of Col. Bethune, got into a dispute about a woman, Tolar's wife, and in the melee Tolar was killed. White and Norton have been arrested and are now in prison at Red Springs. White and Norton claim they killed Tolar while he was trying to break into the latter's house, but this is discredited.

— Dr. W. A. Oliver, of Nichols, S. C., was here yesterday.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

For the Penitentiary.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. King accompanied by Mr. Hill Terry, Mr. W. J. Harriss and R. F. Holmes, colored, left yesterday morning for Raleigh in charge of nine prisoners, all colored, sentenced to the penitentiary at the last term of the Criminal Court. The prisoners were Jno. Dobson, Wm. James, Jno. Moore, Robt. Johnson, Tom Johnson, Jas. Davis, Wm. Jackson, David Licque and Edw. Sharpless. The latter named goes to serve a seven-year imprisonment for manslaughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Carolina Beach.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 6th and 7th, Steamer Wilmington will make two trips. Leaving 9.30 a. m., 3 p. m. Arrive back 2.30 and 7.30 p. m. Sunday, May 9th, leave 2.30 p. m. Fare 35 cents round trip.
may 5 1t J. W. HARPER.

Notice.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED INTO the Commission Business at No. 125 Princess street, and solicit consignments of Country Produce and Naval Stores. The regular standard commissions charged. Hoping to receive your liberal patronage.
my 5 1t JACOBS & MARSHALL.

A Delightful Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ABBIE CHADbourn Hall on Wednesday evening, May 5th, half-past eight o'clock. Mrs. Robert R. Cotten will recite an original poem, singing by the accomplished Vocalist, Miss Marion Radcliffe, Whistling solo by Miss Osborne. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served for the low price of 25 cents. Tickets can be had at Gerken's store. my 5 1t

Send Us Your Orders

OR ASK FOR QUOTATIONS WHEN needing Meats, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffees, Rice, Tobacco, Soap, Crackers, Candy, Molasses or anything in the Grocery line. We will sell you goods as cheap as any one from any point. All we ask is a trial, and will substantiate this. We solicit your orders and consignments.
my 5 D&W tf R. R. STONE & CO., No. 2 South Water St.

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 5TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.
my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Lawrence Brown, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said intestate to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said intestate is indebted will present their claims to me before the 27th day of June, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 27th day of April, 1897.
THOS. W. STRANGE, Administrator.
apr 28 6t wed

Cooling, Refreshing, Emolient.

Pyxis Toilet Cream

—FOR—

ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN.

Most Drug Stores sell it, 25 cents.

JAMES D. NUTT, Proprietor.
ap 29 tf

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchise, roadbed, rights of way, acqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Meares' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; and also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 400 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.
apr 13 30t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning at the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Newbern road, at a running thence Northeastwardly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 70 d. E. 12 meanes 23 chains 30 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N. 68 deg. W. 107 chains 96 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897, in the cause therein pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 6918 Civil Issue Docket. Said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "S", page 81 *et seq.* of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
Commissioners.
May 5th, 1897.
my 5 tds

Combination Bicycle FOR SALE!

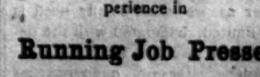
A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

Spanish Peanuts for Seed.

500 BUSHELS SPANISH PEANUTS (FOR Seed), 300 bushels Field Peas, 300 bags Meal, 80,000 pounds Hoop Iron, 400 barrels Molasses, 1,000 bushels Mixed Oats, 1,000 kegs Nails, 5 0 boxes Tobacco, (some fine bargains), and quantities of other goods, such as Canned Goods, Snuffs, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Shot, Powder, Caps, Lye, Soap and complete line of standard drugs. Ask for sample and prices before buying.

D. L. GORE.
ap 18 tf 120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

Office of the Treasurer, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3rd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. have declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital stock of that Company, payable to all holders of record of this date. Dividend payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after May 12th, 1897. The books for the transfer of stock will stand closed from this date to May 13th, 1897, inclusive.
JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
my 4 6t Sec'y and Treas. W. & W. R. R. Co.

Wil. Seacoast R. R. Co,

30 Minutes to Ocean.

Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, &c.

The following rates for passenger fare will be in force to any and all stations on and after 6th May, 1897:

Single Trip Tickets (one way)..... 50 cents each.
Excursion Tickets (Round Trip)..... 35 " "
Commuter's Book (20 Round Trips)..$6.00 per book.
From Greenville or Bradley's Creek, to any station on Beach, 15 cents round trip.
From Wrightsville, to any station on Beach, 10 cents round trip.
From any station on Beach to any other station on the Beach, 5 cents each way.
R. O. GRANT, Supt.
GEO. R. FRENCH, President. my 4 1w

OPERA HOUSE.

BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH, and continuing each afternoon and evening during the Southern Baptist Convention,

The Edison Projectoscope Co.

(PROJECTING KINETESCOPE.)

The greatest wonder of the nineteenth century. A grand, beautiful and incomprehensible representation of Animated Nature.

Popular prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. my 3 3t

Press Boy Wanted.

A strong active boy who has had experience in

Running Job Presses

can, if well recommended, secure employment by applying at the
ap 28 tf STAR OFFICE.

Assignee's Sale.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AND ENTERtained until May 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the balance of stock of BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, TOBACCO and CIGARS then on hand, which was conveyed to me by deeds of assignment made by H. Burkhimer. Inventory can be seen at Store Northeast corner Front and Market streets.
A. J. HOWELL, Assignee.
my 2 1w m we s

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1897

FOREST DESTRUCTION.

If it were not for the fact that the people of this country, and some of the State Governments, are giving some attention to the planting of trees, it is only a question of time when it would become a treeless waste. Originally the North American continent was, with the exception of the plains between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, heavily timbered, but the demands have so thinned the forest growth of this country that in some sections there are very few trees left and some kinds that were once abundant have almost entirely disappeared. It takes many thousands of acres annually to supply the needs of the railroads, many thousands more to supply the wood-pulp manufacturers, many thousands more to supply the demands for export, many thousands more to supply the demands for fuel, many thousands more to supply the tanners with bark, and many, very many thousands more to supply the domestic demands for lumber and timber. This would be bad enough it discriminating judgment were shown in the cutting of the trees, but as little legislative effort has been made in this direction the slaughter has been indiscriminate and the supplies quickly exhausted that might have held out for many years if there had been anything like prudent system observed in the felling of the forest.

The first settlers cleared their farms and burned the trees to get them out of the way, and when they wanted more land they continued the cutting and burning. With them trees had no monetary value as they have now and they were simply anxious to get them out of the way in the easiest and speediest manner possible. Of course we had to have farms and to have them it became necessary to cut the forest down to make way for the plow, but if one half the land had been cleared and the land been farmed as it should have been the men who made the farms would have been better off, and the country would be better off to-day.

The custom was when the cultivated land began to show signs of weakness, instead of building it up with fertilizers as should have been done, fresh land was cleared and worked until it was exhausted when more was cleared and thus the process of the exhaustion of the land and the cutting down of the forest went on. This was so in the South we know, and we presume it was so in other sections of the country. The red hills and the old fields of North Carolina are sufficient proof of the extent to which this butchery of land and timber was carried on in our State, and for the sake of the State we wouldn't like to believe it was an exception. So the tree-destruction has gone on, the stupidity of one class of men being closely followed by the cupidity of others who spared no tree in which they saw a dollar, until now the timber resources of our country have become so materially reduced that at the present rate of cutting they cannot last many years.

A report of the forestry division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently published, shows that since 1873, over 154,000,000,000 feet of white pine lumber and 83,000,000 of shingles have been cut in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. At the present rate of cutting, even with the importations from Canada, the supply will not last more than six years longer. Within eighteen years the coniferous trees have yielded 200,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Add to this the oak, hickory, ashe, maple, poplar, walnut and the other timbers consumed for various purposes, and the wonder is that the forests have held out as well as they have. If with such a drain on our timber resources in the past our forest acreage has been so contracted, what will it be with the population increasing at the rate of more than a million a year and our forest areas now decreasing so rapidly? Where are the supplies of the future to come from when the present supply is exhausted? The country West of the Rocky Mountains, with its magnificent forests that have as yet been scarcely touched may feel safe for many years to come, but how is the country East of the mountains, the most densely settled, to get along? The transportation by rail across the continent would be very heavy and that would make the timber exceedingly costly, entirely too much so for ordinary purposes. There is no other country that we can draw from but Canada, and its supply of such timber as we would chiefly need is very limited, compared with the demand there would be for it.

Under these circumstances wouldn't ordinary thrift and prudence suggest the necessity of husbanding our timber resources instead of lavishly using them, and making them go as far as we can instead of apparently trying to get rid of them as fast as we can? Wouldn't the statesman who could see beyond his moustache, who gave one thought to the welfare of coming generations, turn his attention to some way of protecting our forests rather than to devising methods of "protecting" the axe-wielders from the happy competition of those on our borders who have timber to sell to us and want to sell it? And yet with the record that we have of the havoc that has been made upon our forests, with the certainty that at this rate of havoc what is left of these forests is doomed to speedy destruction, we have some, who, looking only after their own pockets, are demanding protection from the timber men of Canada, and we have so-called statesmen, more eager for votes than for the public weal, present or prospective, who are advocating a protective tariff or, in other words, a bonus on forest destruction, for that is what a tariff on timber means. This is not something to be classed as short-sighted policy; it is rather something that borders on the insane or absolutely criminal. It is a serious matter, serious for us, but infinitely more serious in its effects for the generations to come.

MINOR MENTION.

Danville, Va., is not strictly in the cotton belt, and it is a tobacco, not a cotton manufacturing town, but it has a magnificent water power, and has at least one cotton factory that presents in its splendid success an object lesson as to what Southern cotton factories can do. This is what is called the "Riverside Cotton Mills," which the New York *Wool and Cotton Reporter* of April 29th reports as "about to increase its production of colored checks, stripes, shirtings and brown cottons by the addition of new spindles and looms," to which it adds: "The Riverside goods are the most popular of their kind in the market and their increased production is warranted. Having started in 1882, with 2,300 spindles and 100 looms, they will have, when the additions are completed, about 120,000 spindles and 2,800 looms." Practically the whole output of these mills is sold in New York city through an agent there. There are some points in this worthy of attention. One is that the cotton worked by this mill is transported by rail, and the cost is probably not much less than the cost of transportation to the Northern mills, although the distance to these is considerably greater, so that the success in this instance does not depend so much on the cost of the raw material. Another is that about all of the product of this mill is sold in New York, where it comes in direct competition with Northern mills, which are nearer and ought to have some advantage from that. Another is that this mill is not confining itself to one kind of goods, but makes several kinds, all of which, according to the *Reporter*, are popular. Another is the splendid growth of this mill, having over fifty times as many spindles and twenty-five times as many looms as it had when it started fifteen years ago. This is not an exceptional case, but it serves as an object lesson to show what enterprise and good management can do in cotton manufacturing in the South.

⁂

It seems from the Washington dispatches yesterday that Senator Jones, of Nevada, has captured the Republican section of the Senate committee in charge of the tariff bill. They have conceded protection to him on everything he demanded, while he, realizing the predicament in which they were placed, consented to modify his figures on some things and accept a lesser duty than some of the patriots whom he represented demanded. This surrender of the majority of the committee will secure Senator Jones' vote for the bill. As the Senate stands now this will give the friends of the bill one majority for the bill as a whole, although there may be some differences among them on certain features where conflicting interests clash. They will make an effort, of course, to harmonize these before the bill goes to the Senate. While this bill is ostensibly one for revenue, it is the most distinctively protective bill that was ever framed—not only on general principles, but interests that received no recognition in former tariffs came forward with their demands and forced recognition. They took advantage of the situation, realized the straits in which the friends of the new tariff were placed and forced concessions through fear of losing a vote or two that might be necessary to carry the bill through. And yet these fellows will have the cheek to call this a revenue tariff.

⁂

The city elections throughout the State, Monday, were Democratic victories except in one or two instances where the Democrats were defeated, and even there the Republicans were not in it. The result shows that the towns and cities in North Carolina are Democratic and that the voters of these towns and cities have no idea of turning over their affairs to Republicans or to combines. The last Legislature played a pretty strong game to get control of the cities, and succeeded in getting partial control of some, unless the courts should decide against them as they have done in other cases where tests have been made. But the results of Monday's elections show pretty conclusively that the towns and cities of North Carolina are Democratic enough for all practical purposes.

BOOK NOTICES.

The May number of *St. Nicholas* will delight the young folks, who will find it full of interesting reading matter and handsome illustrations. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The American Kitchen is the title of an interesting publication published by the Home Science Publishing Company, 485 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. The information it gives will be found valuable in the household.

The Century Magazine for May is superb in its illustrations, and interesting in its contents from cover to cover. The list of contents is varied and of an interesting character throughout. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly, which depends more on the matter presented than on illustrations, has a fine list of contents for May, many of the articles being instructive as well as interesting. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., No. 11 East Seventeenth street, New York.

The literary reader and student will find the May number of *The Bookman* an interesting and valuable number. Among other interesting sketches of noted writers is one (continued) of Edgar Allan Poe. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 21st street, New York.

The May number of *Godey's Magazine* is beautifully illustrated and filled with interesting reading matter of a varied character. Among other entertaining and instructive articles is one entitled "Woman's Work in Christian Missions," illustrated. Published by The Godey Company, 52 Lafayette Place, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Minister Bayard and Henry Watterson appear to be the only two persons thus far who manifest any excitement over the thought of renominating Mr. Cleveland in 1900.—*Indianapolis Sentinnel, Dem.*

—— No one now expects the tariff bill to reach the President before Aug. 1. It may not reach him so early. This possibility should dispose at once of the retroactive clause. It was bad enough to hold this menace over the commerce of the country when it was not expected to cover more than a month's imports. To continue it for four months or even more would be an injury to business which not even the most zealous Dingleyite could defend.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— It is evident that a protracted war between Greece and Turkey would be impossible unless outside contribution could be secured. Both countries are now bankrupt, Greece being in debt to the extent of $66 per capita with her receipts even in times of peace very little in excess of her expenditures, while Turkey owes more than $900,000,000, and spends annually about $18,000,000 more than is collected in taxes and customs receipts.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— A Republican organ remarks with a sneer that "the Sound Money Democratic party seems to be carried around just now in Grover Cleveland's vest pocket." A little more than six months ago the Republicans generally had a much more lively conception of the potency, as well as the whereabouts, of the Sound Money Democratic party. But relieved for the present of their uncanny fears, the Republican partisans are disturbed no longer by a sense of gratitude toward those who saved them in their hour of distress "The Moor has done his duty and the Moor can go."—*Philadelphia Record (gold) Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"When you went to Europe this summer did you have a return ticket?"

"No, but everything I ate had."

—"If I should suddenly steal a kiss from you, Miss Clara, what would you say?"

"I don't know yet."

— Qualified.—She—Do you think Van Aukem can get into the "smart set?"

He—I don't see why he shouldn't; he's not very smart, you know.—*Life.*

— A Bad Break.—"I played a game of golf with my wife the other day."

"Which won?"

"Sh! How many wives do you think I have?"—*Puck.*

— Advertisement in L. A. W. Bulletin.—"Good stylish bicycle, $30.00, for sale by a young lady enamelled black and geared to sixty-eight. Address, etc."

— Griggs—Strange thing, Mirandy; every time you draw a breath somebody dies.

Mrs. Griggs—Well, I ain't going to stop breathing on that account.—*Tit-Bits.*

— His Idea.—Little Rily Kaw (a Kansas lad)—Say paw, what is a 'superfluity?'"

Mr. Kaw (a prominent Populist)—"A necktie an' a full beard on the same man, my son."—*Judge.*

— Unequally.—"I am told this tall building is settling."

"O, yes, it's settling a little. All the skyscrapers do. There is one corner of the building that isn't likely to settle, though."

"Why not?"

"It's occupied by the Globe Savings Bank."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "So you were bound and gagged by bandits while in Italy, were you?" asked the garrulous person. "Regular comic opera bandits, eh?"

"No, sir," said the traveller; "there was nothing of the comic opera style about them. The gags they used were all new."—*Chicago News.*

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.

Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.

Grace church, May 16.

Bladen Street, at night, May 19.

Fifth Street, May 23.

Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.

Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.

Columbus, June 4.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.

Waccamaw, June 8.

Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.

Magnolia, June 12, 13.

Bladen, June 19, 20.

Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.

R. C. BEAMAN,
Presiding Elder.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Morganton *Herald:* Eighteen car loads of poultry came down the Western Sunday morning in one train. They were being shipped from Tennessee to Jersey City.

— Statesville *Landmark:* During the term of the Federal Court 29 men and 9 women were convicted and sentenced to jail for terms ranging from one to six months each. Two, Ike Church and Jake Miller, were sentenced to the penitentiary at Columbus, O., for eighteen and fifteen months respectively.

— Salisbury *Truth:* Little Ben, the five-year old son of T. J. McCubbins, came near being kidnapped by a negro man last Friday afternoon about dusk. The negro threatened to shoot the child if he made an outcry. Mr. McCubbins heard the disturbance, and rushed to the rescue and got his boy. The motive of the negro in stealing the child is unknown.

— Greensboro *Record:* A little son of Mr. James, living not far from Pomona, was burned to death yesterday morning. He was about four years old. His mother left him in the house and went to the well after water. His mother threw a bucket of water over him, but he was so badly burned that he died in about two hours. The child was a grandson of H. James, of this place.

— Durham *Recorder:* A young man in East Durham lost his mind very suddenly last Saturday and was carried out to the county home yesterday. It is said that he was as well as ever when all of a sudden his mind gave way, and since that time he has been perfectly insane. He knows all of his old friends and says that he knows he is crazy, but he does not complain any way. One informant stated he imagines he is under the influence of some negro man and cannot do anything but what that man wills. It is a strange case. His name is Farmer.

— Yadkin *Ripple:* The Sheriff of Wilkes has advertised over 182,000 acres of land for taxes. ——The cheekiest thing lately discovered was found by some revenue raiders in this county. It was a blockade shanty on the doors of which were the regulation government locks. ——Some persons think that most of the fruit in this section is killed, others say that there will be a good fruit crop. Most of the fruit on the lowlands has been hurt, but the uplands will bring a fair crop. ——Corn is bringing 60 cents per bushel on this market and hard to get at that. There is no scarcity of corn in Yadkin county, but the people who were compelled to sell have about sold out, and those who now have the corn are not needing the money and are holding it for a higher price.

Shannon and His Toothache.

Jack Shannon had a toothache. He tried a chew of tobacco and whisky, but the toothache had come to stay. After suffering and shying around dentists' signs for a couple of days he came to the conclusion that he would have to give up the tooth or blow his brains out.

He went to a dentist's, sat in the chair and opened his mouth bravely The dentist clinched his forceps astride the molar and commenced to pull. Shannon grabbed his arm with both hands and pulled the other way. The dentist quit pulling and went to twisting.

"Let go my arm," he growled

"Let go my tooth," shouted Shannon.

"Let go, I tell you. You're a baby."

"Let go yourself, you dad durned idiot!" yelled Jack.

Then he let loose one hand and punched the dentist's jaw. The dentist let loose one hand and punched back. Then both let go with both hands, and they fought all over the office. When they were finally separated, Shannon had a toothache and a black eye, and the dentist had a wrecked office and a broken nose.—San Francisco Post.

Deafness and Seasickness.

A medical scientist having observed that deaf mutes never suffer from seasickness—a fact which is perfectly well understood by those who have had charge of these unfortunates—the inquiry was naturally suggested to his mind, why this immunity from this distressing malady? After varied and exhaustive experiments it was decided that the absence of sensibility in the auditory nerve was the occasion of the entire freedom of deaf mutes from seasickness. He says: "In deaf mutes there is absolute deafness, or very great reduction in hearing, dependent upon the destruction or serious impairment of the function of the peripheral distribution or sound perceptive elements of the auditory nerve, in which process the semicircular canals are included. Both physiological experiment and pathological observation point to that part of the inner ear known as the semicircular canals as exercising a controlling influence over the maintenance of the erect posture and the sense of equilibrium. As those functions are frequently disturbed on shipboard by the rapidly changing motion of the ship, it seems probable that this has much to do with seasickness, if it is not the sole cause of it. A remedy which has been effective in a number of cases is an anæsthetic applied to the inner ear by dropping. A preparation of cocaine is suggested.

Idle Waiting.

A late president of one of our colleges once said: "The habit of standing idle, waiting for dead men's shoes, kills the life in many a rich man's son. It is a paralysis of body and mind. I can pick out nearly every boy in this college whose idea of life is to spend the money which somebody else has earned. His looks, his acts, his talk, are infected with a dry rot." This was a harsh expression. But it represented useless lives, that lacked the vitality and healthful moral vigor that make men worthy of the highest respect and useful members of society.—Youth's Companion.

No Amateur Wanted.

She—Are you sure I am the first woman you ever loved?

He—I swear it.

She—Then you may go. After you have obtained some experience come to me again.—Detroit Free Press.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor, Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

POKER ON THE TRAIN

AN OLD CONDUCTOR TALKS OF THE HALCYON DAYS ON THE ROAD.

How He Was Taken In by the Hand That Couldn't Lose—The Game in Which Jersey Jerry's Four Aces Were Beaten by Uncle Joe Reddy, the Old Drover.

I was a conductor on a trunk line railroad in the flush days that immediately preceded the close of the war and prevailed for a few years after the close. I had been on the road but a week or two and was not yet acquainted with all its patrons. In going through the train collecting fares this day I speak of I came to four passengers who were absorbed in a game of poker, a newspaper spread on their laps to play on.

"Fares, please," I said.

People didn't bother much about buying tickets in those days, and a large proportion of the fares were paid on the trains. Three of the men handed over their money. The fourth, who seemed somewhat excited, said:

"Conductor, can't you come round a little later?"

I told him I must have his fare then and there. He looked at his companions, hesitated a moment and then said:

"Will you let me take a little rake off for my fare, fellows?"

They declined to do so.

"Conductor," said he, holding up a handful of gun wads, "them stands for all the money I got. I'm goin to bet 'em on this here hand, and the mischief of it is I'll have to call before I've done it justice. This is the hand."

He passed it up to me, shielding it carefully from all other eyes. It was four aces. I became interested at once. I had $60 in my pocket. I reached in and took out $20 and handed it to the holder of the big hand.

"Go ahead," said I. "Bet that on it too."

He did so. Two of the other players dropped out. The fourth staid, and I passed my remaining $40 to the man with the four aces. That was my pile, and he had to call. He hated to, he said, and I hated to have him do it, with a hand like that, but there was no help for it. He called. The other man showed down a straight flush. He got my money and the money of the man I backed, and I hadn't even got the man's fare. I stopped the train and put him off, and that was all the satisfaction I got out of it. The next station was the end of my run. That same evening I saw the man I had backed and put off the train and his three companions board an east bound train.

"Do you know any of those chaps?" I asked the station agent.

"Know 'em!" he replied. "Rather. They're four of the slipperiest card sharps on the line of the F., G. and W."

They had initiated me; that was all.

A great many drovers traveled on the railroad during the war. They carried plenty of money and were generally easy and profitable game for the professional card players. Some of the drovers, though, had the reputation of being very handy with cards themselves and bragged of it. I used to hear of Uncle Joe Reddy, Big Ike Sloat and others as among the quick witted drovers who were said to be able to take care of themselves against the tricks of the sharpers. One day I noticed among my passengers a noted card sharp, known familiarly as Jersey Jerry. At a way station a little old man, gray and wrinkled, but still active and spry, got aboard the train. He was a very loquacious old gentleman and gave me the impression that he had been indulging overmuch in apple jack, that being a belt of country famous for that insinuating and lingering tipple. He talked to everybody within hearing and finally expressed a willingness to play any one a game of old sledge for a quarter a corner. Nobody paid any attention to the garrulous old fellow for a long time, and then Jersey Jerry began to take an interest in him. This surprised me, as the old man seemed to me to be rather small game for that farreaching individual. At any rate, before long Jerry was busy playing him old sledge for a quarter a corner, and the old man was winning every game, much to his apparent delight, and in the process of putting away and producing his stakes he displayed a wallet the plethora of which explained the interest Jersey Jerry was manifesting in him.

After awhile, in going through the train, I noticed that the game had changed to poker and that Jerry had evidently led his intended victim along until they were playing a pretty stiff game, but the old man was winning, and he was elated beyond measure and more garrulous than ever. I stopped to watch the play. It was Jerry's deal. I knew somehow that now he had worked up to his game and that the climax was at hand. I felt sorry for the old man, but it was not my affair. He had paraded himself too much anyhow. As Jerry tossed his opponent's cards to him I caught a glance of each and would have sworn that four of them were kings. The old man took them up cautiously and held them close. He seemed to gloat over the possession of them. He drew no cards. Jerry drew one. Then they began to bet. The old man was game, and came back at Jerry without a quaver. Four kings was a tremendous hand, but I knew that Jersey Jerry had given himself a better one as well as I knew I was there. By and by there was more than $200 in the pot, and the old man seemed satisfied. He called.

"What 'a' yo got, ye young smarty?" he said.

"Four aces, pop," said Jerry. "That's all."

"Ye hain't got enough on 'em, Jerry," exclaimed the old man, and Jerry started to hear his name called. "Ye hain't got enough on 'em, 'cause I got five on 'em myself."

And the old man, with a grin that meant a great deal and a look in his eyes that meant a great deal more, spread five aces on the newspaper they were playing on and coolly raked the money in and stowed it in his wallet. To the utter amazement of myself and every one else who saw it Jerry got up without a word and went into the next car. The old man only grinned the more, and in less than five minutes was sound asleep in his seat.

"I wonder who that man is?" said I to the head brakeman as I went out, pointing back to the seat where the grizzled old passenger was asleep, with his head thrown back. The head brakeman knew everybody.

"Who, him?" said he. "Why, that's old Uncle Joe Reddy, the drover."

Uncle Joseph had played it way down on the sharper, for he knew him and his game and a trick worth two of his.—New York Sun.

False Tails For Horses.

Miss Mary Grace Thornton, daughter of Sir Edward Thornton, British embassador, describes "The Crowning of a Czar" in Century. She writes: "We are deep in preparations (dresses first—I feel quite ready now to crown the emperor), and one hears nothing but discussions about horses, carriages, house arrangements, servants, etc. The embassadors are exercised about horses for their state carriages, the Russian horse, with all his 'points,' being too small. Besides, if they are too short their tails are too long. The Austrians are having a stable from Vienna, but the French are boldly taking the Russian horses and getting over the tail difficulty by tying up these long natural tails and fastening on short false ones. They've had a dress rehearsal and say the effect is excellent. What it is to be smart!"

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

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Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

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Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

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Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		6
Standard		6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ⅌ ℔	12	14
Sides ⅌ ℔	6	7
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	6	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ⅌ ℔		5¼
Shoulders ⅌ ℔	4⅝	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	1 40
New City, each	1 30	1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ ℔	22	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ⅌ M	6 00	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ⅌ ℔	10	16
Northern	18	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	38	42½
Virginia Meal	33	42½
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle		85
CANDLES—⅌ ℔—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	8	10
CHEESE—⅌ ℔—		
Northern Factory	12	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	14½
State		10
COFFEE—⅌ ℔—		
Laguyra	20	
Rio	19	15
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard		5¾
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen		10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 00	3 00
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel	5 75	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	5	10
" Extra	3 35	3 50
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—		
Low grade		4 00
Choice		4 50
Straight	4 60	5 00
First Patent		5 75
GLUE—⅌ ℔—	7½	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White		42½
Car load, in bags—White		40
Oats, from store		30
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	45
Cow Peas	80	85
HIDES, ⅌ ℔—		
Green		6
Dry		8
HAY, ⅌ 100 ℔s—		
Clover Hay	75	80
Rice Straw		50
Eastern		1 00
Western	90	95
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ ℔		3
LARD, ⅌ ℔—		
Northern	5½	6
North Carolina	6	10
LIME, ⅌ barrel	1 15	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ⅌ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hhds		26
" " in bbls		28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	29
" in bbls		32
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	14
" in bbls	14	15
Syrup, in bbls	12	15
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60	1 65
PORK, ⅌ barrel—		
City Mess		9 50
Rump		9 00
Prime		9 00
ROPE, ⅌ ℔	10	22
SALT, ⅌ sack, Alum		75
Liverpool		60
Lisbon		
American		60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	6 50
Common	1 60	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	3 50
SUGAR, ⅌ ℔—Standard Granu'd		[illegible]
Standard A		[illegible]
White Ex. C		[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	[illegible]
C. Yellow		[illegible]
SOAP, ⅌ ℔—Northern	3½	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping		9 00
Mill, Prime		7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
⅌ M 6x24 heart	7 50	8 50
" Sap	5 00	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	5 00
" Sap	4 00	4 50
6x30 Heart	6 00	6 50
" Sap	5 00	5 50
TALLOW, ⅌ ℔	4	
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 4

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 26 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 25½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 25 per bbl. for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady; $1.20 per barrel for Hard, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine dull, 25, 24½c; rosin steady, $1 40, 1 45; tar firm, $1 20; crude turpentine steady, $1 30, 1 70, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	83
Rosin	280
Tar	83
Crude Turpentine	16

Receipts same day last year—112 casks spirits turpentine, 412 bbls rosin, 70 bbls tar, 50 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ⅌ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	7	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—10 bales; same day last year, 11.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 7[illegible]c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 4—Evening.—Money on call was firmer at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered 1½@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand; 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487. Commercial bills 485@485½. Silver certificates 60⅞@61¼. Government bonds firm; fives, registered, 112⅞; fives, coupon, 112⅞; fours registered, 110⅝; fours, coupon, 113; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122, North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Rosin quiet, strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine quiet at 30½c.

CHARLESTON, May 4.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25½c; sales—none Rosin was firm, sales—none; B, C, D, $1 30, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $1 95, W W $2 10.

SAVANNAH, May 4.—Spirits turpentine opened steady at 25⅝c, with sales of 1,889 casks; closed firm at 25⅝c, with further sales of 109 casks; receipts 1,499 casks. Rosin dull for I and above and firm for H and below; sales of 852 barrels; receipts 3 471 barrels; quotations unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The cotton market ruled generally weak, cables from Liverpool and the continent being disappointing, the weather and crop news of a bearish average and the Southern spot markets showing an easier tendency. Opening with prices unchanged to three points lower, the first call was followed by a further decline of four to five points. Efforts were made by the bear contingent to force out long cotton, but selling was checked by conflicting accounts regarding the condition of the banks of the Mississippi river, some wires claiming that the water was only held in check by superhuman efforts. But little importance was attached to these dispatches, yet they served to stop the bear raids in connection with the strong statistical position. The close was quiet, at a net decline of four to seven points.

NEW YORK, May 4—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton futures opened steady and closed quiet, with sales to-day of 113,400 bales; January 6 87, February 6 90, May 7 27, June 7 30, July 7 34, August 7 33, September 7 03, October 6 83, November 6 82, December 6 84.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7⅝c; middling gulf 7⅞c; sales 1,319 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 319 bales; gross 9,148 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,269 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 306 bales; forwarded 1,885 bales; sales 1,319 bales; sales to spinners 397 bales; stock (actual) 200,205 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 9 537 bales; exports to Great Britain 30,799 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 21,433 bales; stock 461,866 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 28,489 bales; exports to Great Britain 19 394 bales; to France 8,017 bales; to the Continent 35,796 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,452,912 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,871,178 bales; exports to France 668 740 bales; exports to the Continent 1,910,609 bales; to the Channel 5 461 bales.

May 4.—Galveston, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 729 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7¼, net receipts 150 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7 13 16, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 406 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 10 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7⅞, net receipts — bales; Savannah, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 748 bales; New Orleans, easy at 7¼, net receipts 5,507 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7 5-16, net receipts 803 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 96 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 115 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 15 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 4—Evening.—Flour was weak and lower on all spring wheat grades, but steadily held on winter; Minnesota patents $4 20@4 30. Wheat—Spot weaker; No. 7 Northern 79⅝c; options opened weak and were influenced all day by fine weather and crop prospects all over the West; the heavy decrease in world stocks rallied prices in the afternoon, but they finally broke and closed ⅛@1⅛c lower; No. 2 red May 76⅞@78c, closed at 76⅞c; June 75⅞@76¼, closed at 75⅞c; July 74⅞@76 3-16, closed at 75c. Corn—Spot weak; options opened easier on fine weather news and later weakened with wheat, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower; May 28⅛@28⅜c, closed at 28⅜c; July 30@30 5 16c, closed at 30c; September 31¼@31⅛c, closed at 31⅛c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 22@23½c; options—May 21⅛@22c, closed at 21⅛c; June 21⅞c; July 22@22½c, closed at 22c. Lard dull; Western steam $4 30; May $4 30, nominal; refined easier; Continent $4 55; South American $5 00; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork steady. Butter quiet; Western creamery 13@17c; do. factory 8½@12c; Elgins 17c; imitation creamery 10@14½; State dairy 11@16c; do. creamery 13@17c. Cheese quiet; State large 9½@10⅝c; small 10½@11½; part skims 4@8½c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs dull; State and Pennsylvania 10@10½; Western fresh 9@10c; Southern 8½@9c. Potatoes dull. Tallow was quiet; city 3⅛c; country 3¼c. Cotton seed oil quiet; prime crude 2[illegible]@20½c; yellow 24@24½c. Petroleum dull but firm; refined New York $6 25; Philadelphia and Baltimore $6 20; do. in bulk $3 70. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Coffee—Spot Rio strong; No. 7 invoice 8c; No. 7 jobbing 8½c; mild steady; Cordova 12@18⅛c; sales of 1,500 bags Rio No. 7 to arrive at 8c; 500 bags Rio No 5 to arrive 9⅜c. Sugar—raw strong; fair refining 2⅞c, centrifugal 96 test 3 5-16c; sales of 5,000 bags centrifugal 96 test in part, 3 5 16c to speculator refined firm.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The fine weather was again the big factor in the grain pits and the bears added one more victory to day to their numerous previous successes. All the grain markets and provisions were weak at the opening and became worse the longer the trading lasted. Wheat lost 1⅛c, corn ⅝c, oats ⅛c, pork from 7½ to 10c, lard 3c and ribs 7½c

CHICAGO, May 4.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was nominally lower. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69¼@70¼c; No. 2 red 85¼@88¼c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅝@24⅛c. Oats—No. 2 17c; No. 2 white free on board —c; No. 3 white free on board 20⅛@21⅛c. Mess pork, per barrel $8 45@8 50. Lard, per 100 lbs $4 00. Short rib sides, loose, $4 50@4 75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 25@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 00@5 12½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—May 70⅛, 70⅝, 69¼, 69⅛c; July 70⅛, 70⅛, 68⅝, 69; September 66⅝, 66⅝, 65¼, 65⅝c. Corn—May 23⅝, 23⅞, 23⅝, 23⅝c, July 25, 25, 24¼, 24⅜c; September 26⅛, 26¼, 25⅜, 25⅝c. Oats—No. 2 May 16⅝, 16⅞, 16⅝, 16⅝c; July 17⅛, 17⅛, 17⅛, 17⅛; September 18⅛, 18⅛, 18, 18⅛c. Mess pork—May $8 50, 8 50, 8 45, 8 45; July $8 60, 8 62½, 8 50, 8 52½. Lard—July $4 05, 4 05, 4 00, 4 00; September $4 20, 4 20, 4 15, 4 15. Short ribs—May $4 62½, 4 55, 4 57½, 4 57½; July $4 65, 4 67, 4 60, 4 60; September $4 70, 4 70, 4 65, 4 65.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; spot and month 76⅛@76⅜c; July 73⅛c asked. Corn easy; spot and month 28⅛@28⅜c; June 28⅛@28⅜c; July 29@29⅛c; August 29⅛@29⅜c; Southern white and yellow 31c. Oats weak; No. 2 white 26@27c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—4 P. M.—Cotton, spot, quiet and prices lower. American middling fair 4 21-32d; good middling 4 11 32d; American middling 4 3 32d; good ordinary 3 29 32d; ordinary 3 23 32d. The sales of the day were 8 000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 7,200 American. Receipts 14 000 bales, of which 9 600 were American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling (l m c): May 4 8 64d@4 9 64d seller; May and June 4 7-64d seller; June and July 4 6-64d value; July and August 4 5-64d buyer; August and September 4 2-64d seller; September and October 3 57 64d@3 58 64d buyer; October and November 3 51-64d@3 52-64d seller; November and December 3 49-64d buyer; December and January 3 47 64d@3 48 64d buyer; January and February 3 47-64d@3 48-64d buyer; February and March 3 48 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Norfolk, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 5, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Robert W Dasey, 339 tons, Hunter, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Flora Morang, 242 tons, Morang, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Tawes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Attivo, 630 tons, Trapani, Jas T Riley & Co.

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108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

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Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year.

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For Sale Low

50 Barrels MOLASSES,

100 Barrels MULLETS,

50 Bags COFFEE,

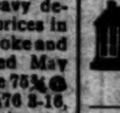
200 Boxes TOBACCO,

all grades.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 28 tf 12 Market St.

D. O'Connor,



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Gail Borden Eagle Brand CONDENSED MILK.

FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING INFANT FOOD.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation.
Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D.,
New York City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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"Every business," said the young man, looking at him with a pair of brilliant dark eyes. "I'm Maurice Sandys." Then he laughed and caught his breath. "You see, I'm no interloper, after all."

"Man alive, are you seeking your death?" Dr. Lysaght cried irascibly. "Every minute you stop in this snow and this wind is taking a year off your life."

"That's a pity," Maurice Sandys said, with a half smile, "because I'm going to stop some time."

"I wash my hands of you," Edward Lysaght retorted angrily, and Maurice Sandys turned to go back to the people who needed heart so much. One by one they were guided across the snow into safety, and at last there were left in the landslip only Maurice Sandys, the Irish doctor and a couple of laborers from Lanbery. "Are you satisfied now, Mr. Sandys?" the doctor asked satirically, "or would you like to picnic here till nightfall? Hold up, my boy," moving quickly forward as Maurice reeled back a step, his hand pressed to his side. "Here, my good fellows, bear a hand"—

"No, I'll walk," Maurice Sandys interrupted, setting his teeth to keep back a groan, "if you'll let me have your arm."

So in silence and in infinite anguish the return journey was made, and then the man who had saved 70 men of Lanstead gave up fighting against his pain and was carried up to his bedroom—he refused to be laid in any of the lower rooms—and there ministered to as tenderly as possible, but with no definite result. Presently, however, the rapid breathing quieted a little, and something of color came into the gray face pressed against the cushion in the big chair—he had absolutely declined to lie down on his bed—and now he pulled himself upright in the chair and held out his hand to Drysdale.

"Well, Jack? Did I frighten your sister very badly? Tell her—afterward—how sorry I was."

"Did you know what you were doing?" Mr. Drysdale asked hurriedly. "It was willfully throwing your life away if you did, Maurice."

"I was always a good runner," Maurice Sandys said, smiling across at Lysaght, "but I didn't expect you to approve, Jack, I"— He stopped short, biting his lips to keep back a groan. "Of course I deserve this for playing the fool with angina pectoris," he whispered, as Lysaght bent hastily over him, "but—can't you chloroform me and put me out of my pain, doctor?"

Dr. Lysaght shook his head.

"Commit murder with a pillar of the church not more than a yard away? Not I, Mr. Sandys. Besides, you're not going to die just yet."

"No?" Maurice Sandys writhed around in his chair and pressed his tortured face into the pillow again. "For God's sake, how much longer must I stand this?"

"Two or three hours," Lysaght said gently. "My dear lad, I wish you didn't take so much killing, but it won't be as bad as this all the time."

"Ah, thank God!" Maurice Sandys whispered as the paroxysm passed. "There are no business affairs to see to. My will's over there in my desk, and you must put me away underground as quickly as you can. Lysaght, will you give me some water? My mouth's like a kiln. Drysdale"—

"Yes, my dear fellow."

"It makes me sick to think of the vault—but," wistfully, "would it be playing fair? My father and mother and all the other Sandys are down there. What noise is that, Lysaght?"

"Some of the Lansteed men cheering outside," Dr. Lysaght said quickly. "Call to your sister and young Stebbing, Drysdale, and tell them to go down to the men and send them off. Tell them to say Mr. Sandys"—dropping his voice almost to a whisper—"must not be disturbed—that he is dying."

"Nothing of the sort," Maurice Sandys said in a strong voice. "I'll see them myself. No, I'm not wandering, Drysdale. Lysaght knows that. Give me a hand up, will you, doctor? Thanks," as Gerald Stebbing came quietly up to him and threw a soft plaid over his shoulders—one Maud Drysdale had been wearing an hour before. "Open the window, will you, doctor? Who's that on the balcony, Miss Drysdale?"

Maud Drysdale turned with a little cry and caught at the hand he held out to her. "Oh, Mr. Sandys. You are better? And I was afraid!"—

"Much better," Maurice Sandys said quietly, holding up his free hand to check the wild cheers that greeted him. "Please don't cheer me. I only ran; the parson here worked." He leaned forward a little more, speaking louder. "If you want to cheer, choose Dr. Lysaght and the men who worked under him. Cheer them and do it with a will. Shut the window, please."

He regained his armchair without Stebbing's help and sat down with a deprecating glance at Maud Drysdale.

"They make me feel ashamed," he said rather breathlessly. "I wish"—

"How pale and shaken you look," Maud said solicitously. "Shall I get you a little wine, Mr. Sandys?"

"No, thanks. Yes, perhaps you'd better. The special port. Mrs. Mallow knows. It will put a little more life in me, my child." Then as the girl hurried away: "Go after her, Stebbing, and keep her out of the room a quarter of an hour. I shan't take more. Shake hands."

The curate hastened after Maud, and now Maurice Sandys lifted his head and looked straight into Edward Lysaght's eyes.

"You were wrong, doctor," he said, trying to speak without a gasp between each word. "I'm going. Shut the window, Drysdale; I'm cold."

"My dear Maurice, it is shut."

"Don't let her come in," the master of Lanstead said, glancing at the door. "I should—frighten her. I"—

He lifted a fold of Maud's plaid in his nerveless hands and covered his face with it, and so lay for a minute or two. Then Dr. Lysaght went to his side and uncovered his face gently. But Maurice Sandys had no more need of air.—Black and White.

A Criticism on Coleridge.

My opinion as to the Lecturer is that He possesses a great reach of mind; That He is a wild Enthusiast respecting the objects of his Elogium; That He is sometimes very eloquent, sometimes paradoxical, sometimes absurd. His voice has something in it particularly plaintive and interesting. His person is short, Thick, his countenance not inspirited with any Animation. He spoke without any Assistance from a manuscript, and Therefore said several Things suddenly, struck off from the Anvil, some of which were entitled to high Applause and others Incurred mental disapprobation. He too often Interwove Himself into the Texture of his Lecture. I formed an Acquaintance with Him: that is, I generally spoke to Him at the End of the Lecture—with which He appeared much pleased. He was in some respect, I told Him one day, like Abelard. —Jerningham Letters, 1780-1848.

Wise Ostrich.

The stock illustration of what a fool will do is the habit which ostriches have of sticking the head into the sand, leaving the body exposed, but the author of "The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn" says that this habit does not seem foolish to one who studies the ostrich in its desert home. On the contrary, it is nature's wise provision for the safety of the bird in a region where hiding places are scarce.

The male ostrich hatches out the eggs, looks after the brood, keeps his eyes open for men, beasts and birds, and sounds a loud snorting, warning call when he sees an enemy. The brood, when warned, fades out of sight. Each chick squats motionless, its head in the sand, and its body so near in color to that of the sand and scant herbage as to deceive even an experienced hunter.

Its body looks like a gray desert bush, and the gauchos—the cowboys of the pampas—when searching for young ostriches examine every bush within many rods of the spot where a brood disappears. Often what seemed a bush is found to be in part or wholly a young ostrich. With its head up the bird would be at once detected. With its head in the sand, it often escapes even the keen eyed fox.

Told at Last.

Van Duder—I want to know something, Miss Amy.

Amy—I have thought for years, Mr. Van Duder, that that was just what you wanted.—Harlem Life.

LET FALL THE RUIN.

[The Ottoman empire.]

Let fall the ruin propped by Europe's hands!
Its tottering walls are but a nest of crime!
Slayers and ravishers in licensed bands
Swarm darkly forth to shame the face of time.

False, imbecile and cruel, kept in place
Not by its natural force, but by the fears
Of foes with hand on hilt, even by the grace
Of rivals—not blood guiltless all these years!

Aye, let the ruin fall, and from its stones
Rebuild a civic temple pure and fair,
Where freedom is not alien; where the groans
Of dying and ravished burden not the air.
—Richard Watson Gilder in Century.

MAURICE SANDYS.

"This is Lanstead, is it?" said Maurice Sandys, leaning forward a little and looking out of the carriage window at the eyrie of wind beaten houses perched here and there among the rocks of his birthplace. "I don't remember it so bleak as this," withdrawing sharply from the curious gaze of the handful of men and women who had braved wind and rain to witness the home coming of their landlord.

"They'm a black and bitter set," quoth the nearest Cornishman to his wife, "but there never was a Sandys yet as weren't good to look on, and mun's as fair o' face as mun's father was, and m'appen as hard hearted."

Maurice Sandys heard and laughed a little.

"Truth will out," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "Isn't it almost a pity you troubled yourself to fetch me home, Drysdale? Lanstead doesn't seem to hunger for my presence as much as you represented."

"I only did my duty," said the Rev. John Drysdale stiffly. "There is always plenty of help needed at Lanstead in the winter time, as I told you, Sandys."

"Yes, you did," Maurice Sandys said, sinking back into his corner with a shiver. "I wish you'd draw up the window, Drysdale. The air cuts like a knife, and I don't want to benefit the Lansteed undertaker earlier than is absolutely necessary. Are we at the house? Ugh, how cold it is. No, I don't want helping out, thanks, my good fellow," passing by a manservant's proffered arm and going slowly up the shallow steps, followed by the clergyman. "Well, Mrs. Mallow, how are you?" He gave the group of servants a careless nod and smile and went straight into the dining room, still followed by Mr. Drysdale.

"A glorious fire," he said, holding out his thin, brown hands to the pleasant warmth. "But, all the same, Drysdale, I wish you'd left me to die in the south. Lanstead doesn't want me, and I don't want Lanstead. Well, you'll dine with me tonight? No? Why not? You know how I hate being alone, Drysdale."

"I'm very sorry, but my wife will expect me," Mr. Drysdale said ungraciously. "You are old enough to be able to amuse yourself, Sandys. Good night."

"Good night. And now," Maurice Sandys said, standing up and looking down the long room, with a smile half humorous and half bitter, "how am I to amuse myself, I wonder? Here, my good fellow, you needn't lay that table. I'm not going to dine alone. Bring me a cup of black coffee and some dry biscuits, if there's any in the place. And ask Mrs. Mallow what time the posts go out."

"Yes, sir." The footman hurried out with a scared look, and Maurice Sandys threw himself into the nearest seat—a monk's bench in finely carved black oak—and dropped his head on his hands. "Cold as death here, and I was always fond of the sunshine," he muttered. "I wonder why I came away. Did Drysdale really touch my conscience, or was it that Nice bored me? The worse reason, I expect, to be in keeping with my life. Is that you, Mrs. Mallow?"

"Yes, Mr. Maurice. I have brought you your coffee, sir. I thought," said the housekeeper nervously, "you might have orders to give."

"No; you must manage by yourself, Mrs. Mallow," Maurice Sandys said, taking the coffee cup from her. "I'm certain you can do it very well. You see," carelessly looking up at her, "you won't have to keep house for me very long."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Sandys," faltered the housekeeper.

"Did not Mr. Drysdale tell you that I was coming home to die, Mrs. Mallow? Some one should have done so," Maurice Sandys said quietly. "I'm afraid I've startled you. Sit down."

"No, thank you, sir. I—I am sorry to hear that, Mr. Sandys. Perhaps your native air"—

"My native air has knocked half a dozen more nails in my coffin already," said her master rather sharply. "Never mind—only Mr. Drysdale should have told you. Is this place damp? The room is horribly cold."

"Let me put some more wood on the fire, Mr. Sandys. John says you won't dine tonight, sir. Will you sup, then? No? A glass of hot mulled wine before you go to bed, at least, sir?"

"Yes, if you like." Maurice Sandys set down his empty coffee cup and began to crumble a biscuit between his fingers. "Have you been long at Lanstead, Mrs. Mallow?"

"Seven years, sir."

"Ah, thanks," as the housekeeper deftly slipped a cushion between his tired head and the hard carved arm of the monk's bench. "That's better. Tell them to make up a big fire in my bedroom, and that is all, I think, Mrs. Mallow."

"Thank you, sir, and good night. I hope you will be better tomorrow, Mr. Sandys."

"Thank you," Maurice Sandys said, looking up at her with a curious smile. "Perhaps I shall be. Good night, Mrs. Mallow."

* * * * * * *

The landslip that had overwhelmed half Lanstead village had found ready hands and stout hearts to withstand it, and after a few hours' work the doctor of the —th regiment, Mr. Drysdale and two curates, Miss Drysdale and half a dozen strong Cornish women and a score of privates had done all that mere men and women could do to rescue the living and to dig out the dead. And now the rescuers began to look about them and exchange a few words of sympathy or of congratulation.

"You here! What are you doing, sir, knocking about here still? I thought I recommended you to go home an hour ago." The doctor turned and caught the stranger's arm in an unceremonious grip. "What are you doing here?" looking him up and down with keen professional attention. "Why, don't you know you're ill, sir—ill enough to be in bed? What business have you here?"

SOME QUEER TOURISTS.

They Go Abroad as Cattle Tenders and Return as Swells.

While hosts of people look over the passenger lists of the lucky ones who are able to go abroad and envy them way down in their hearts, there is a class of men who make frequent trips across the ocean which would hardly excite envy, excepting by reason of their peculiar privileges. This class is humorously called "cattle chambermaids," because of the fact that those who belong to it give their attention to the live cattle that are exported from this country to Europe. The men who do this are the riffraff of the world, and when here find it difficult to earn more than enough to keep body and soul together. But when they are lucky enough to get one of these "chambermaid" jobs they feel like millionaires, for they get more money a day for the trip than they could get on shore in a week.

There are a number of Chicago stockyards men who do a large business exporting cattle, and they always have a gang of fellows around waiting for the first chance to go out with a cargo. The average time of these trips from Chicago to London is about 14 days, and the price paid the attendants is $30 in gold. The chambermaid is at no expense whatever. He is fed, but, oh, such feed! It is worse than that of the animals he looks after. There is always a gang boss, and he it is who dispenses the "grub." Ordinarily this is boiled fat pork and bread, with only water to drink. The pork comes from the kitchen in a great pot or tub. The boss stabs a chunk of solid fat with the long handled fork, almost a pitchfork, in fact, and hurls it at one of the "maids," with some choice specimens of billingsgate. It is caught much as a dog catches a chunk of meat in his mouth, and no attention is paid to the liquid grease which flies in every direction. The fat pork is followed by a hunk of stale bread, and a drink of water finishes the repast.

But what care these fellows for the fare and the labor going over? They know there will be joy and pleasure when their destination is reached. Once landed in Liverpool or Southampton they are given their $30 in English gold and a return ticket good for 90 days from date.

Then at once begins a season of riotous living. The first thing is a flashy suit of clothes and a walking stick, and then off for London. The old hands know better than to "blow in" their money on expensive eating. They have become familiar with the "coffee places" to be found all over London, where they get an imperial quart of coffee for a penny and a bun, equal in size to an average loaf of bread, and thus for twopence they buy all they can possibly eat. On certain days, when they feel like luxuriating, they may perhaps spend threepence on some dainty like a dozen shrimp, but even with that extravagance indulged in every two or three days the $30 will last a long time and give plenty of time to soak themselves with 'alf and 'alf.

These chaps always stay until their money is about gone, and then back they come to Chicago, where the glory of their London clothes soon becomes dimmed as they loaf around the cattle pens at the stockyards while waiting for another chance to act as chambermaids to a drove of cattle.—Chicago Chronicle.

Her Calla Lily.

A Buffalo woman went to California to spend a winter. She is a great lover of flowers. She has her yard full of them in the summer and her house full of them in the winter. Her particular pride is a big calla. When she was making up her list of things to take to California, she included the calla. She read the list to her husband. When she came to the calla, he said, "Now, I wouldn't take that calla."

"Why not?" she asked, with some asperity. "I never thought so much of a plant in my life as I do of that calla, and I just know it will be full of blossoms this winter, and I wouldn't miss seeing them and smelling them for the world."'

The first letter home contained this paragraph:

"I must tell you about that calla. It was the greatest bother you ever saw. I almost wore myself to a shadow taking care of it. But I carried it along, thinking of the lovely blossoms it would surely have this winter. By the time I got into California I was sick and tired of it and nervous and worried and all that. But I remembered the comfort the blossoms would be to me when they came. When I got up on the morning of the last day, I looked out of the car window, and may I never see Buffalo again if the train wasn't running through a field of callas so big that I couldn't see its limits. I just sat down and had a good cry. To think that an ordinarily sensible woman should cart a 90 pound pot and lily 3,000 miles just because she wanted to see it in blossoms, and then find millions of the same lilies growing wild in the fields. It was enough to make an angel weep. Then I took the calla and threw it out of the car window."—Buffalo Express.

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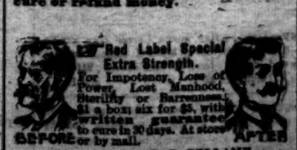

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G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington,
B. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.
ja 1m

Jas. H. Carraway and Henry McLean

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.
Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
dec 20 tf No. 11 South Front street

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 4, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND

DAILY 9 00 A M — No. 66—Passenger—Due Magnolia 1.40 a m, Warsaw 10.57 a m, Goldsboro 11.55 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.04 p m, Richmond 6.00 p m, Norfolk 6.00 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.40 a m, New York 6.55 a m, †Boston 8.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 5.55 p m, Warsaw 9.19 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 0.40 a m, Rocky Mount 11.07 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 1.03 p m, Boston 5.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.35 P M — No. 65—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 7.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 9.10 a m, Macon 11.02 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.40 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 45—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.30 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 3.40 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 13.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 3.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.00 p m, Baltimore 3.05 p m, Washington 5.46 p m, Richmond 7.50 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 9.30 p m, Weldon 2.42 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 8.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.08 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.35 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.35 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 8.50 a m, Atlanta 6.30 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 7.35 a m, Marion 9.24 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.36 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.50 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 18 a m, Weldon 11 38 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 5.30 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 5.40 p m, returning leave Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11 00 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4 05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.45 p m and 6 p m, returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m: arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 9.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.40 a m, Dillon 9 59 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 35 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 45 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 45 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 4 p m, arrive Lanes 6.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 6 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 05 a m. Returning leave Darlington 10 40 a m, Wadesboro 2 35 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m. Hartsville 9 35 p m, Bennettsville 9.56 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Saturday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 40 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 40 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 07 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.00 p m, 12.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.50 p m, Dunn 4.37 p m, Fayetteville 5.15

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1897

GREECE AND TURKEY.

INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS TENDERED TO GREECE.

Rumored That the War Will be Discontinued and Peace Proclaimed—Situation at Velestino Unchanged—Greek Forces Strongly Reinforced—A Proclamation of Neutrality by England.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 4.—The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior have returned from Pharsalos and made their report to the Cabinet. It is understood that as the result of their inquiry the war will be discontinued.

ATHENS, May 4.—It is now denied that an officer has been appointed to succeed Col. Vassos in command of the Greek forces in Crete. This is interpreted here as proof of the conciliatory intentions of the new Cabinet. Col. Vassos has been appointed to succeed Col. Manos, who has been in command of the Greek forces operating in Epirus.

Ex-Minister Metaxas replaced Gen. Macras and Major Constantinides has been re-called from Crete and appointed chief of Prince Constantine's staff.

LONDON, May 5.—The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the Foreign Ministers have tendered the intervention of the Powers to Greece, but the Government has reserved its reply. A dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle* from Pharsalas, dated Monday, says it is rumored in the Greek camp that peace will shortly be proclaimed.

LONDON, May 4.—The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says: "The Cabinet sat till daybreak (Tuesday) hearing the reports of the ministers from the front and finally resolved to continue the war. Gen. Smolenski has declined to accept the post of chief of staff of the Crown Prince, as he prefers to remain with his own brigade. The decision of the Government is momentous, but it is difficult to say whether it is absolutely final."

The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish forces at Velestino telegraphs, under date of April 30th, that the Turks have captured the village of Kephalo, at the foot of the pass; adding that with the reinforcements then en route from Larissa, the Turks would undoubtedly be able to force the defile and, if necessary, capture Velestino.

"Shortly after I sent the last dispatch the Greek fire slackened and gradually ceased. It had been met by the Turkish left with admirable steadiness and courage. Strong Greek reinforcements were brought up, but the Turkish left resisted the onslaught. During the battle the Turkish centre was hidden behind a thick wood which proved an adequate defence.

"In the morning two Turkish squadrons charged the Greek position. At first they were successul, but meeting with a larger force, strongly intrenched, they suffered heavily. It is impossible not to admire their courage. They appeared absolutely indifferent to danger.

"I visited the trenches when an attack was expected and I found all except the sentinels sleeping quietly.

"About 8 o'clock last evening strong Greek reinforcements were brought up from Volo and Pharsalos, so that the Turkish force is now much inferior. The distance between the right and left wings has been greatly extended and the general in command has decided to concentrate his troops on a more favorable position farther back.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The Porte has replied to the French, Russian and British Embassies, giving its consent to their proposal to protect the Greeks, but only during the period allowed for their departure. The Porte adds that all treaties with Greece are suspended for the time being.

Capt. Scriven, of the American Embassy at Rome, has arrived en route for Thessaly to watch the operations.

LONDON, May 4.—A royal proclamation was gazetted this evening, enjoining upon all British subjects strict neutrality in the war between Turkey and Greece.

LONDON, May 4.—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople says: Mustapha Pasha, ex commander at Janina, has arrived here under escort. It is believed that he has been degraded, and will be court-martialed.

JOE PATCHEN.

The Famous Pacing Stallion Sold at Auction for $15,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 4.—About six thousand people were present to-day when the Splan-Newgass sale opened. The main attraction was the sale of the black pacing stallion Joe Patchen. The opening bid was $3 000, and from that the price was steadily advanced until $15,000 was bid and the famous pacer was knocked down at that figure to C. H. Marks, a wealthy shoe man of Chicago, and not known as a horseman.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Chicago—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Boston—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 1; Baltimore, 2.
Cleveland—No game; wet grounds.
Washington—Washington, 1; New York, 6.
Pittsburg—No game; wet grounds. Two games to-day.
Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 9; Richmond College, 4.
Philadelphia—The Atlantic league season here opened to-day before a slim crowd. Score: Athletic, 2; Newark, 1.

WARM WIRELETS

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Webster Davis, of Missouri, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The ballot for Floridaa's United States Senator yesterday resulted: Call 37, Chipley 30, Raney 22, Hocker 3, Scattering 2, total vote 92.

Admiral Meade (retired) U. S. N., who has been ill in Washington for three weeks past died, yesterday of grippe which was afterwards aggravated by appendicitis.

A dispatch from Cape Town, Africa, says the rinderpest had broken out in Aliwalnorth and at Burgersdorp, and there was every prospect that it would sweep the colony to the coast.

Passenger train No 2, on the Southern Railway, was turned over last night near Bluff City, one hundred miles from Knoxville, Tenn. Two people are reported killed and others wounded.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE TARIFF BILL

REPORTED BY COMMITTEE DIRECT TO THE SENATE

A Synopsis of the More Interesting Features of the Measure—Tax on Beer Increased—Duty on Importations of Rice and Peanuts Reduced—Reciprocity Clause Stricken Out.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senators Gorman, of Maryland, and Foraker, of Ohio, had a lively tilt in the Senate late to-day, during the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. There was added interest in the controversy from the fact that Mr. Foraker is a new comer and this was his maiden effort, while Mr. Gorman is one of the veterans of the Senate. It occurred when Mr. Foraker offered an amendment appropriating $400,000 for the Tennessee river. This gave Mr. Gorman a text for a severe criticism of reckless extravagance in appropriations. Mr. Foraker replied, addressing his remarks directly and personally to the Maryland Senator, who was in the habit, he said, of lecturing the Senate on its duty to the people, "whose tribune he assumed to be." The Ohio Senator spoke at considerable length in a very sarcastic vein.

A final vote on the Free Homestead bill was taken at 8 o'clock and the bill passed, 42 to 11.

The Tariff bill was reported early in the day and Mr. Aldrich gave notice that it would be called up on the 18th instant.

The Sundry Civil bill was considered, but was not completed up to the time of adjournment.

When the Senate Finance Committee met to-day the idea prevailed that the Tariff bill would be held in committee for two days. All the members of the committee were present. The Democrats examined the bill for nearly an hour, making running comments upon it. They announced that they were against the bill as a whole. They soon understood that Senator Jones, of Nevada, was going to vote with the Republicans and realized that there was no possibility of changing the measure. They had no desire to make any factious opposition and when a motion was made by the Republicans to report the bill at once the vote was promptly taken. All the Republicans, with Senator Jones, of Nevada, voted for the motion, and all the Democrats voted against it; the vote standing six to five.

The Republican members of the committee say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect of the bill, the amount of revenue to be raised by it or the reductions.

When the bill is taken up in the Senate Mr. Aldrich will make such a statement in the opening speech. They estimate, however, that the increased revenue to be raised from beer would be $18,000,000, and from tea $10,000,000.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said he thought there would be about six weeks debate on the bill.

The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting almost to another measure. Many important schedules were re-written entirely.

The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of May 1st., as provided in the House, and the words in the first paragraph, "or withdrawn for consumption," are stricken out.

Hides are transferred from the free list.

The tax on beer is increased to $1.44 per barrel until January 1st, 1900, when it is to be one dollar.

The entire House provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out and the following section substituted: "That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by re-manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

The House provision keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as is imposed on sugars from other countries.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber" the words "hewn, sided or squared and round timber" and the duty fixed at the rate of one cent per cubic foot as in the House bill. The rate of $2 per thousand on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side the additional rate is made 35 instead of 50 cents per thousand feet, measure; when planed, tongued and grooved the additional rate is 70 cents per thousand feet, board measure, instead of $1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1 05 per thousand instead of $1 50. Shingles 25 cents per thousand.

Placed on the free list is poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stave bolts and railroad ties.

Section 3368 Revised Statutes, relating to internal revenue taxes on tobacco, was changed to read as follows: "Upon tobacco and snuff, manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes: On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions when prepared for use, a tax of 8 cents per pound; and snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

"On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine cut, cavendish plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine cut, shorts and refuse scraps, clippings and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of eight cents per pound."

Section 3394 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to read:

'Upon cigars which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, three dollars per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, one dollar per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand.

Other changes in the tobacco schedule are as follows:

All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound; House rate 65 cents.

Snuff and snuff-flour and manufactures of snuff, 40 cents per pound; House rate 65 cents.

Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, $4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; House rate $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

A proviso is added that cigarettes of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per thousand shall pay a duty of $3 per pound.

Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, one-half of one cent per pound; shelled, one cent per pound. This is a reduction of one half a cent.

The rates on rice were generally reduced, putting cleaned rice at one and a half cents per pound instead of two cents; uncleaned rice at eight-tenths of a cent instead of one and a fourth cents; rice flour one-fourth instead of one-half a cent per pound.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE

FIRE BROKE OUT IN A CROWDED BAZAAR IN PARIS.

Over Two Hundred Persons Trampled and Burned to Death—Numerous Others Injured—Many Notable Persons Among the Victims—Horrible Details.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duchess D'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death and there was a terrible panic, during which a number of persons were injured.

The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchess D'Uzes, and while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function, presided over by Parisian society. Mlle de Florez presided over the refreshment stand. These ladies were assisted by many equally well known society ladies. As a somewhat remarkable coincidence the stall presided over by the Duchesse D'Uzes was "No. 13."

Over one hundred persons have been conveyed to the Hotel DuPalais, in the Cour de La Reine, but many of the critical cases have been transported to the Hospital Beaujon.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred people were in the building when the fire broke out. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with people, thus preventing the escape of many who might otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young crushed the old to the floor.

Although an alarm was sent out with reasonable promptness, the whole wooden structure was blazing before the firemen could approach the bazaar, the roof and almost the whole building collapsed, falling upon the unfortunate people, many of whom are supposed to have previously succumbed to the stifling smoke.

In the meanwhile the pumps played on the burning ruins. As the work progressed and the inquiries became more numerous and pressing it was seen that the death rate would be much higher than at first estimated. The public officials this evening say they believe it to be certain that the number of deaths will exceed one hundred, recalling the terrible fire at the Opera Comique.

Among the injured are the Duchesse de Latorre, the Princesse Kotchoubuy, the Viscomtesse D'Avenel and Mesdames Moreau, du Brouil, Malezieuk, Eugene, Challemel, Recamier and St. Didier.

The missing, who are supposed to be dead, include General Meunier, the Marchioness de Gallifet, the Duchesse D'Alencon, the Countesses de Mun and St. Perier, the Marchioness de Flores, the Viscountess Hunel-Holstein, Baroness Mackan, wife of the leader of the Pro-Rallists in the Chamber of Deputies, and MM. Morlaunelamon, her son and four daughters.

One hundred corpses have been laid out in the Palais D'L'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

The building was erected in the most flimsiest manner, the nudity of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most imflammable material. Moreover there was only one exit. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly about 4 o'clock the cry of fire rose in the quarter where the kinomatograph was being exhibited.

One of the survivors tells to the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience: "The place was crammed full of people and the heat was stifling. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I determined to leave, but somehow we could not make much headway through the throng towards the door. I lagged a little behind, when on a sudden the shout of fire was raised. Instantly all was commotion.

"We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back, but I was carried off my feet and carried backward and forward in the swaying crowd. I lost my hat; then my coat was torn off, and then my waistcoat. All this happened in a few seconds.

"Immediately the full extent of the calamity dawned upon us all. The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. Gradually I found myself pushed back against the wall of the building and finally succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some of those near me. Two seconds later I would have been a victim, for hardly had I struggled through the hole before I heard a blaring crash as the blazing roof fell in.

"I cannot describe the struggle for life which ensued. No words can depict the horror of the scene. It seems as I look back upon it like a hideous nightmare. The whole thing was over in twelve minutes and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazaar.

The dead were piled in heaps and especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep; arms, legs and skulls mingled in inextricable confusion. In some cases only the trunks remained with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

The firemen arrived at 6, and a company of infantry followed to clear the ruins and search for corpses. The news spread like wildfire. All the Cabinet ministers now in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champs D'Elysee, their occupants with anxious and tear-stained faces inquiring for relatives. There were many heart-rending scenes of grief and despair.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the prefect of police, to pick out the portions of remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth to be transferred in ambulance to the Palais D'L'Industries. The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted. On all sides can be seen stretchers piled with mutilated skulls split open and brains exuding. Just behind a heap of corpses lies alone the body of a woman. The face is downward, the head burned, the brain exposed, and from the empty socket of the right eye, the brains are slowly oozing out. The arms and legs were burned off.

A little further off is the body of another woman, nude, the entrails protruding and the head missing. It is a ghastly sight. The building was constructed about six months ago. At that time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood. The interior was divided into shops, constructed of prettily painted canvas. The Duchess D'Alencon, sister of the Austrium Empress, is among the injured.

In the streets adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equippages. Most of these returned empty; their owners were dead. The others were seen moving off, with the occupants injured in head or limb, in many cases with faces streaming with blood.

The search in the debris will continue all night.

The whole of the highest society in Paris is in a horrible pell mell, a prey to the deepest despair, husbands seeking and calling for wives and fathers seeking and calling for daughters.

Words would fail to describe the horror of the scene at the Palais de L'Industries, where the bodies are exposed on the side next to the avenue Banton, in a portion of the building now in course of demolition. Here, in a large room, rudely covered with rough planks and on sheets spread over planks, the bodies as they arrive from the ambulances are being placed in three long rows. Here is exemplified death by fire with all its horrors, bodies completely nude, limbs twisted in the writhings of agony, some still having shreds of clothing which assist recognition in spite of horrible disfigurement, bones visible through fire-eaten flesh, some merely skeletons or grinning skulls blackened with smoke.

Midnight.—Owing to the difficulty o continuing the searches for the purposes of identification by the light of torches and candles, the Palais de L'Industries has been cordoned by the police, who are watching the bodies. The wounded are now known to number at least one hundred and eighty. Mme. Flores, wife of the Spanish Consul, expired at the hospital Beaujon, where are several others injured.

Many Americans, English and others, foreigners, were among the stall-holders; but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the names of all the victims.

It is stated that General Meunier has died of his injuries. To the list of the dead must be added the following: Comtesse Humolstein, the Marquise des Maison, Mme. Ventimesnile, Mme. Hoskier, wife of the well known Russian banker, Mme. Poitevin, Mme. Jacques Hausmann and the daughter of M. Schevilly, and Mlle. Mandat Grancey.

Among the badly injured are: The Duchess de La Torr, the Comtesse Roancey, Count Montclair, Count Devisin, Mesdames Macedo, Recamier, De Laume, Hyster, Edouard, Andre, De La Tour Dupin and Malezieux and M. Lefebvre.

Thomas D. Neal, Jr., leaf tobacco merchant and warehouse man, Richmond, Va., has filed a deed of assignment for $198,000, naming Colonel Jo. Lane Stern as trustee. Mrs. Fannie M. Neal joined her husband in the deed.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday the nomination of Thomas R Purnell, for United States District Judge of North Carolina, came up, but on an objection that a life office should receive more consideration, it went over.

Edward Hoffman, of Hagerstown, Md., has been indicted by the United States grand jury for alleged embezzlement from the Peoples National Bank of Hagerstown. Hoffman was formerly assistant cashier and teller of the bank and it is said that he obtained between $15,000 and $20 000 of the bank's money.

WALES IN AMERICA.

His Memorable Visit to the United States In 1860.

Stephen Fiske, in recalling "When the Prince of Wales was in America," writes in The Ladies' Home Journal that on Sept. 17, 1860, he "entered the United States for the first time, riding to the American side for a farewell view of Niagara. Then, after the usual ceremonies at Hamilton, the prince crossed to Detroit on Sept. 20 and became the guest of the people of this republic. The Duke of Newcastle had insisted that the prince, as Baron Renfrew, should be received by the people, not officially by the government, and this arrangement was carried out during his tour. It seemed as if all the people, headed by the governor of Michigan, had rushed to welcome him at Detroit. The crowds were so dense that the royal party could not get to their hotel through the main streets.

"There was a similar crowd at Chicago, which was reached two days later. St. Louis, where the prince had a splendid reception on the fair grounds and opened the Western Academy of Arts, and Cincinnati, where another tremendous crowd awaited him and he danced all night at another ball, made the prince glad to get to the comparative quiet of Washington, where he was introduced by Lord Lyons to President Buchanan and Miss Harriet Lane and was elegantly but privately entertained at the White House."

Subsequently he visited Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and some other eastern cities, in nearly all of which he was sumptuously entertained, and was the guest of honor at receptions, balls, dinners, etc. On Oct. 20 the prince re-embarked from Portland, Me., for England. Owing to a severe storm his ship, Hero, had been driven out of her course, was several days overdue, and her officers and crew were reduced to scant salt fare. England was greatly alarmed for the safety of the young prince and rejoiced when the Hero finally landed him safe on his native shore.

Arctic Sea Temperatures.

In The Geographical Journal, which publishes the proceedings of the Royal Geographical society, Professor H. Mohn discusses the scientific results of Dr. Nansen's north polar expedition, and particularly the temperatures of the water. In the circumpolar sea Nansen's expedition found below the 100 fathoms' level a temperature above the freezing point, also by about half a degree—i. e., nine-tenths of a Fahrenheit degree—and, so far as may be gathered from the available information, this temperature extends to the very bottom. However, on the north of Spitzbergen, that passage from temperatures below the freezing point to temperatures above it took place at a depth of 500 fathoms, and the warmer temperature was maintained to the bottom. The unexpected discovery of a deep sea containing water whose temperature is above the freezing point, in the vicinity of the north pole promises to explain a great deal of the life of the globe in a quite different way from what has hitherto been considered as the right explanation. And, by the way, it is worth noticing that just as Nansen's greatest discovery in Greenland—namely, that its interior contains one of the poles of cold of the earth—was made notwithstanding that his thermometers were not able to show the lowest degrees of cold, so also the sounding apparatus taken on the Fram was far from being able to measure depths of 2,000 fathoms. But Nansen is the man to create means where there were none, and the sounding apparatus which was made proved to be of the most modern sort. It was made out of iron wire taken from an iron cable.

The Causes of Paralysis.

In a late number of a French medical journal a writer of note gives some facts on paralysis and its exciting causes which throw new light on the subject. He says that overexertion and inaction after a life of activity are the most prolific causes of this disease. In patients who have been busy during the greater part of their lifetime, and who, having made fortunes, retire to take life easily, paralysis is among the most hopeless of maladies to combat. Persons who are fairly active, without being subjected to undue mental or physical strain, are not likely to have paralysis. It is extremes of bodily or mental fatigue which are the predisposing causes.

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CORDOVA AT MIDNIGHT.

Gayety In the Spanish City Is Then at Its Greatest Height.

In the evening, after dinner, about 8 o'clock, we drew chairs out upon our little balcony above the Paseo. Listless groups had gathered about its cafes. Two gypsy children, as black as negroes, in their scant white shirts, with persistent hands and voices were carrying on Spain's one flourishing business, but it was not a stimulating sight, and, tired out with the day's journey, we went at once to bed. It must have been two or three hours later when we were awakened by a loud crash of cymbals and blast of trumpets. Our first thought was that soldiers were marching through the town, and we hurried to the window to see. Below a great mass of people were seated under the palms. Open carriages were passing up and down on each side, and men on horseback. Very smart nurses, with great bows of ribbon on their heads, had brought wide awake babies out for an airing. Great trucks and vans of merchandise rumbled by. Workmen were about. Half way down the Paseo a band had just begun to play. The cafes were ablaze with light, their tables crowded to overflowing. Cordova at midnight had come to life.

The air was hot and close, used up by that vast multitude, and the dust, stirred by their ceaseless march, choked us where we stood. It was hopeless to try to sleep again, and we waited by the window. Of a sudden a bell sounded loud above the voices of the crowd. At once the band was hushed, carriages were stopped, the people on the chairs under the palms were on their feet, and not a man but stood, hat in hand. We looked to the end of the Paseo, for everybody was looking that way. From out the doors of the Moorish minaret crowned church came a procession of men in white surplices, with flickering candles and tall lanterns, and a priest carrying the sacrament, under its golden veil, to the dying. Men who a moment before had been drinking fell upon their knees, and we could hear nothing but the tinkling bell and the murmur of a low chant, as the priest walked slowly on between the rows of kneeling people, praying there in the starlight under the palms. And so in Spain today, as yesterday, does life in a moment change from fooling to prayer, as the shadow of death passes by, only to return to its folly as readily when the shadow has passed. Once the priest had gone back to the church, and the doors were shut, the music, louder than ever, went on where it had left off, carriages rolled on, and horsemen pranced after them.

There was no sleeping any more. We dressed and packed our bags, and when in the first dawn the band went away and the last few stragglers were going home and a few peasants were coming in with their donkeys and cafes were being shut we took our places in the hotel coach and drove off to the station in time to catch the express from Madrid to Seville.—Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

NEW HAND UNDERSTOOD.

A Woman's Testimony as to the Value of a Knowledge of German.

It was just a little informal gathering of women, and as they sipped tea with their hats on and gossiped about church sociables and of the preponderance of girls among the babies that had recently arrived, one of them let fall a German expression.

"Oh, dear me! Do you speak German?" asked the tall woman from down east, who plumes herself upon having married a German broker and thinks she speaks German herself. "How delightful!"

"Certainly," said the stout woman who was addressed. "I should think I ought to. I lived in Germany for ten years before I was married. It is a very useful thing too. My husband does not speak German, but I remember one instance when the knowledge of just one little German word was of great help to him. You see, I always made it a practice to begin teaching German to my children when they were babies, and just teaching them one word at a time and saying that one word whenever it was appropriate until it was indelibly fixed in their memory. Now, when my last baby was beginning to walk, I wanted to teach her that the fire was hot, and so whenever she went near to it I would pull her away and point to the stove and say, 'Heis!' I said it a great many times, and by and by she learned that 'heis' meant hot. Now, one day my husband was breaking in a new man at his factory, and he wanted to warn him about some dangerous place. The man was a German, and my husband was at a loss as to how to make him understand until, all of a sudden, he remembered having heard me instructing the baby. So he pointed to the place and called to the man, 'Heis!' 'Heis!' The man's face lit up, and he turned to my husband and exclaimed: "'I understand you perfectly.'"—New York Sun.

Beresford's Brevity.

Lord Charles Beresford is a man of few words and those very much to the point. Speaking in the house of commons one day in reference to the Arab slave dealers, he said, with great emphasis:

"Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give 'em a fair trial and then hang 'em."

Receiving an invitation to dinner at Marlborough House one evening, he replied by wire:

"Sorry can't come. Lie follows by post."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Trouble.

The trouble is if you attempt to smash a man while in a fit of anger you are sure to miss him, and if you wait until you are calm you are afraid to touch him.—Atchison Globe.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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I will sell you cheap for a little
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We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.
200 Cloth Window Shades at 25 cents each, complete.
Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide, $4 per pair.
All Linen Window Shades 3x5 at 55 cents each.
Felt Window Shades 12½ cents each
Curtain Poles, with wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 33⅓ cents each.
Curtain Poles and Brass fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 21½ cents each
Brass Extension Rods 10 and 12½ cents each.
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Gentlemen's Balbrigan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.
Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.
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Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 10 cents each.

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